COST OF THE COMMISSIONS.

REFORMS TO BE INSTITUTED BY THE IN-COMING REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

LAVISH APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COMMISSIONS AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNOR FLOWER-SOME OF THE UNNECESSARY INCREASES-

NEW OFFICES CREATED THIS YEAR-DEPARTMENTS WHICH

URON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TAIRCES. THE ORCHESTRA QUIT WORK. hich leading Republican members of the oming Republican Legislature propose taking behalf of the taxpayers of the State is that of reducing largely the cost of the State commissions, which of late years have been a great of every county in the State are cutting down unty expenses in view of the hard times, and it is felt by prominent Republican Senators and Assemblymen that the Legislature should imitate their example at Albany by lessening

the cost of the State government. When Alonzo B. Cornell, the last Republican who has held the office of Governor, surrendered 1883, the total yearly cost of the State commissions was only \$67,444. Under the three admintetrations which followed that of Mr. Cornellthose of Governors Cleveland, Hill and Flower, increased steadily until at the beginning of the present year it amounted to \$1,180,113 42 for the year 1892; and it may be mentioned as an item of general interest that since January 1, 1880, these State commissions have received from the Moreover, they have eaten badly into the receipts of the State from the Corporation and Inheritance Tax laws, which should have been wholly devoted to decreasing the direct State

GOV. FLOWER'S ZEAL FOR ECONOMY SUBSIDES. Mr. Flower, in his first annual message to the Legislature in January, 1892, recommended earnestly a reduction in the number and in the expense accounts of the State commissions, but then he became so interested in his attempt to defeat Grover Cleveland's nomination for Mill that he forgot all that he had said upon This particular subject of economy, and, instead of reducing the cost of the commissions, actually increased it. The commissions cost \$842,328 27 A dead silence reigned, and then Mr. Damwhen he assumed office in January, 1892, and | rosch advanced to the footlights and said: by the end of that year, with his consent, the expenditure upon them had been increased to \$1,180,113 42. There was scarcely a State commission that did not receive at his hands a larger sum of money than it had obtained the previous year from David B. Hill.

One of the most noteworthy of these increases was in the case of the Department of Public Buildings, which is especially under Governor Flower's own care.

This department is managed by the Trustees of Public Buildings, the trustees now being Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Speaker Sulzer. In the year 1892, which is in estion. Speaker Bush was one of these trustees it had cost the State the sum of \$165,850 29 to care for its public buildings. Under the management of Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Speaker Bush as trustees the cost ran up to \$254,613 64, an increase in one year of \$87,763 35. It should be stated in partial exculpation of Messrs. Flower, Sheehan and Bush that the Superintendent of Public Buildings is Michael Delehanty, father-in-law of Sensuch a political "pull," even though he ran up the expense of cleaning and heating the State's buildings in Albany, maintained a large force of useless orderlies, and failed to keep the rooms

The present year Mr. Flower has again consented to an increase of the appropriations for the State commissions, although it must have been obvious to him while the Democratic Legislature was in session that the financial penses would be gratefully received by them.

that therefore any reduction in the State's expenses would be gratefully received by them. The appropriation for the support of the Game and Fish Protectors, for instance, was increased from \$18,492.50 in 1872 to \$23,958.65 in 1893. What special necessity was there for thus increasing by \$5,466.15 in one year the expense of this commission? Then there was the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Its cost in 1892 was \$33,642.42; its cost this year will be \$36,061.60. The Niagara Reservation Commissioners in 1892 were authorized to expend \$32,263.23. This year the Democratic Legislature and Governor Flower authorized them to expend \$41,919.71.

The State Board of Health in 1892 expended \$29,146.64. This year, under a plea that there might be cholera, the board was authorized to and will expend \$41,756.96. This is the most justifiable increase thus far mentioned. The Dairy Commissioner received a loftier title this year, that of "Commissioner of Agriculture," and of course his appropriation was increased to comport with the title. It was \$96,451.43 in 1892; it is \$195,302.72 in 1893, an increase of \$8,851.23. It was announced that the Forest Commission had been "reconstructed" and therefore its affairs would be better managed. That is to say, there had been three Forest Commissioners, and a new law authorized Governor Flower to appoint five. The new Forest Commission has not yet become economical. In 1892, under the old Commissioners, the expenses will be \$42,-218.01; an increase of \$8,918.97 in one year. The Factory Inspectors were increased in number, and as a result the expense of maintaining the department, which was \$34,832.69 in 1892, rose to \$48,129.34 in 1893, an increase of \$13,287.55 in one year. A Board of Port Wardens, which cost \$3,024.70 in 1892, will cost \$5,229.91 in 1893. Farmers' institutes, which cost \$10,986.81 in 1893.

NEW OFFICES CREATED IN 1893.

But this does not tell the entire history of in-

creases. New offices have been created in 1893. Among them are a Miscellaneous Reporter, who is to receive \$8,939 38, and a Mine Inspector, who is to get \$1,987 38. Added to this, the Democratic Legislature of 1893 and Governor Flower

cratic Legislature of 1833 and Governor Flower increased the pay of the State Inspector of Gas Meters from \$1,500 to \$5,000 and gave him three inspectors, to live in Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo respectively, at salaries of \$1,500 cach. Andrew Clinchy, a henchman of Richard Croker, received the \$5,000 sinecure; and Assemblyman Clahan, of Buffalo, a henchman of William F. Sheehhn, received one of the minor sinecures. The Legislature can greatly reduce the expenses of many of these departments, can easily consolidate several and can abolish some. The Bureau of Labor Statistics costs now \$36,061 60. It should be made a bureau in the office of the Secretary of State. Its cost in 1887 was only \$17,101 26; it can accomplish all its work with that amount of money now. The Board of Claims was organized in 1884 to settle a large number of claims brought against the State, chiefly by persons who had suffered damage by overflows of the canals. The board has settled up nearly all of these claims, and now it settles claims which aggregate only about \$50,000 annually. The cost of the board is \$31,490 46 this year. This is a large sum to pay for settlement of claims amounting to only \$50,000 annually. Competent lawyers say that the board can be safely abolished, authority being given the Surpreme Court in various judicial districts to decide upon claims against the State.

REDUCING STATE EXPENSES. sale of oleomargarine, diluted milk, and artificial vinegar in this State. Moreover, the Departvinegar in this State. Moreover, the Department of Agriculture is merely a political one. Its head, Frederick C. Schraub, is a lawyer of Lowville, an active Democratic politician, and is rarely in Albany. But he calmly draws his salary of \$5,000 yearly. One of the Assistant Dairy Commissioners, James D. McMahon, another lawyer, is a member of the Democratic State Committee. The entire Department of Agriculture is permeated with "politics," and farmers cannot but regard it as a sham defender of their interests. It gives salaries to Democratic "workers" at the polls, and that is about all that it does.

about all that it does.

The Republican Legislature will find by a careful inspection of the figures of the expenditures of these State Commissions that they can be largely reduced without harming any efficiency they now possess.

WALTER DAMROSCH'S PLAYERS LEAVE HIM IN THE LURCH AT A CONCERT.

burden upon the Treesury. The finance officers MANY MUSIC LOVERS FLOCK TO CARNEGIE

INSTRUMENTS AND WALK FROM THE STAGE-SYMPATHETIC

APPLAUSE FOR THE

in the Carnegie Music Hall last night, and when it ended Walter Damrosch's concerts were temporarily, at any rate, at an end The fight between him and the Musical Mutual Protective Union had come to a head. and now Mr. Damrosch is without an orchestra, and the members of the orchestra are on a been brewing between the Symphony Orchestra not a member of the union. This man was Anton afternoon and found that Hegner had joined it. on-union man they would be fined. They asked him to guarantee such fines, but were refused. They played just the same, Mr. Damrosch felt elated. But the union men bided their time, and last night, when Music President and bring about that of David B. Hall was crowded, they filed into their places. Mr. Damrosch raised his baton. A few strains of music came from the orchestra. Then the

"I regret to have to disappoint you, but my

SYMPATHY OF THE AUDIENCE.

He then turned to retire, but paused to bow his acknowledgements to the storm of sympathetic applause and cheers which broke forth. The audience filed out, their money was refunded, and the lights in the hall were extinguished.

When Mr. Damrosch first stepped upon the stage, he said to his men, fifty-five of them, "Stand by me." The first strains seemed to indicate that his request was granted, and when the men left the stage, his keen disappointment was evident. Mr. Damrosch was seen by a

"Yesterday they played," he said, "and the general sentiment was that the union could not hurt them. They thought that I could be held responsible for fines. I came here to-night thinking the whole matter settled. I thought that the union was not in position to enforce its law in the face of my opposition, and in the middle of the season. My men had a good contract for 100 concerts, which were to last for twenty-five weeks, but some of the principal me lost courage, and to my astonishment a commithat they could not go against the union.

tee came to me before the last concert and said that they could not go against the union.

"They asked me to prevent Hegner from playing until the union next met. They said that they would do everything to have Hegner taken into the union. I told them I could not do it. It was too late. I urged them not to take any decisive action, and they said they would wait until the next quarterly meeting. I asked them to appreciate the seriousness of the situation and to be at this meeting and vote for Hegner's admission to the union. I even went to the meeting myseif and tried, by using every courtesy and pacific means, to get Hegner in. I was insulted and hooted at by the members of the union. The meeting was held December 14. Mr. Bremer, the president of the union, acted fairly and gave me every chance to be heard, but it was useless. One of the men yelled: 'Art be d—; it's money we are after,' and I left the hall in diegust.

"Afterward I resigned from the association, finding, after due consideration, that the time had come to crush this oppression on the part of the union, and I made up my mind to do it myself. I decided to bring matters to a crisis, and so told the men on Friday that Hegner would play.

"When Hegner came to the hall last evening the other men tried to intimidate him. I told them that they were breaking their contract, and had no cause at law. I will have the kind of men I want in my orchestra crime that they were breaking their contract, and had no cause at law. I will have the kind of men I want in my orchestra crimes for playing in the Symphony Orchestra. Had we played to-night we should have been fined \$20 cach."

W. E. Bates, secretary of the union, tried to make a speech from the stage, but was cried down. He afterward said: "Mr. Damrosch has said that, in case of any litigation, we could depend on him. Now we can't get anything from him. The members of the orchestra are ready and willing to play. We will gladly play if Mr. Damrosch will conform to the rules of the union by which we are ruled.

The foregoing remarks were embodied in statement which was presented to Mr. Damrosch before the concert, but which, according to the union men, he refused to accept. The statement in full is as follows:

the committee appointed by the organization has the following report to make: As we gave evidence to Mr. Damrosch yesterday that we were willing and anxious to work to fulfil our contracts, but Mr. Damrosch persisted in placing us in a position whereby he actually forces us to take the step hereby recommended, and in view of the assertion made by Mr. Damrosch that he has no money to meet his obligations, we recommend that the laws of our association be no further violated by our consenting to perform with a gentleman who is not a member of our association.

L E MANOLY. MAX MAITRET. FRED. SCHRADE.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE AMEOYS.

Perth Amboy, Dec. II.—Perth Amboy and South Amboy, lying on opposite sides of the Raritan River, are at loggerheads on the water question. Perth Amboy bought a large dam and creek six miles from here and laid mains. Engines and pumps were erected and a total of \$250,000 was expended. The borough of South Amboy contracted with the city to receive water at a fixed rate per with the city to receive water at a fixed rate per with the city to receive water at a fixed rate per 1,600,000 galions. Pipes were laid and a large stand-pipe erected when trouble arose over the kind of water to be used. According to the contract all matters of that nature were to be submitted to the Perth Amboy authorities for their approval, and they have decided against the meter in use, and ask that a higher-priced meter take its place. This is refused, and the discussion which followed may lead to a complete severance of the negotiations

A BRAKEMAN KILLED IN A WRECK.

of claims amounting to only \$50,000 annually. Competent lawyers say that the board can be safely abolished, authority being given the Supreme Court in various judicial districts to decide upon claims against the State.

The COSTLY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Department of Agriculture is much too setly. The sum of \$105,302 72 is an enormous to pay for alleged protection against the

MELLO GAINING GROUND.

THE INSURGENTS' CAUSE HELPED BY AD-MIRAL GAMA'S MANIFESTO.

THE MONARCHIST ELEMENT SAID TO PRE-DOMINATE EVERYWHERE - SKIRMISHING AT RIO JANEIRO - THE LATEST

NEWS FROM BRAZIL. London, Dec. 18 .- "The Times" has this dis-

patch, dated at Rio Janeiro on December 10 and forwarded via Montevideo: "There has been some slight skirmishing during the last week in the neighborhood of Nictheroy and Armacao. The casualties were few,

and there was no decisive result. "During the last week twenty-three officers have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the revolt. The Government has suspended the 'Rio News,' an English newspaper with an

American editor. "Admiral de Gama's manifesto has produced much excitement, greatly increasing the popularity of the insurgents' cause. A messenger who has returned from Santos and Sao Paulo states that the monarchist element predominates low the lead of Gama, Senhor Lobo, Minister of Justice and the Interior, resigned his portfolio yesterday evening in consequence of divergence of opinion with Peixoto concerning present events. This shows that the position of Peixoto is becoming weaker.

sent to the War Minister from Rio Grande do Sul, begging him to use every effort to protect the retreat of General Oscal and retrieve the great disaster of the defeat of Isidoro.

"The Government propose to land troops on "The Government propose to land troops on Governador Island, which now belongs to the insurgents, for the purpose of preventing supplies from reaching the latter. The insurgents are prepared to resist the attempt. To-morrow the insurgents intend to keep up a continuous fire upon the Custom House in order to prevent any business from being done.

"Yesterday the insurgents selzed the steamer Parahyba, flying the Argentine flag. She was carrying war material and provisions from Santos to Rio Grande do Sul. As she refused to heave to, the insurgents fired on her, killing one and wounding four. They then boarded her.

ner.
"Admiral Mello telegraphed on Saturday ask-ing Da Gama to send another transport to carry

"Many important business houses propose "Many important business houses propose to close their doors to-morrow and suspend business until the end of the revolt, as they consider the present situation too dangerous. The British Minister has warned the British community that much danger exists at the present time, and has advised the British residents to leave the city. Many people consider that the time has arrived for recognition of the insurgents as belligerents."

"The Times" correspondent also writes at

gents as belligerents."

"The Times" correspondent also writes at length of the bombardment of the forts. He says:

"The artillery fire from the Government forts, directed against Villegaignon, continues daily, but without causing any apparent alteration of the situation. On Wednesday night I visited Villegaignon in an insurgent launch. When the launch passed between Cobras and Villegaignon the troops lining the shore front opened a heavy rifle fire. Villegaignon replied briskly, killing and wounding many soldiers. I found the fortress much damaged.

and wounding many soldiers. I found the fortress much damäged.

"All the buildings are in ruins and the masonry
of the centre face of the fort, toward the mouth
of the harbor, has been much cut away by shells
from the Government forts. The guns were
working well but were very exposed. Three had
been dismounted. The officers and 200 men who
formed the garrison were all cheery, contented
and confident of the ultimate success of their
cause. I examined the fortress thoroughly. I
consider that it can resist two months longer.

"On Saturday night 1.500 Government troops,
lining the shore near the war and marine arsenals, opened a heavy fire with the machine
guns and rifles against Cobras for the purpose
of covering an advance by storming parties.
Cobras replied strongly, causing the Government troops to abandon the attempt after two
hours of heavy firing. The Government lost
over one hundred, while the insurgents had only
two wounded. The firing on both sides was very

CON MELLO IS A REPUBLICAN.

two wounded. The firing on both sides was very wild."

Mello is a Republican, and that it was without and prejudice for the Empire that he induced the fleet to revolt. "He knew that the sailors had fleet to revolt. "He knew that the sailors had been incensed by Peixoto's bad treatment," says the "Débats" writer. "The latter considered solely the Army. Mello probably reserves the right to succeed to the Presidency, however."

As regards Admiral da Gama's secession, the writer says: "This was very curlous, inasmuch as Gama doea not hide his imperial preferences, but there is no question of enthroning the Countess d'Eu, owing to the fact that she is seceedingly impopular in Brazil. Gama's aim is to induce her too abdicate in her son's favor."

SHE HELD THE THIEF.

THE WIFE OF A PATERSON, N. J., STOREKEEPER

HAS A FIERCE BATTLE WITH A ROBBER. drygoods store kept by Morris Siminky, at No. 546 Main-st., Paterson. The fight was between the wife of the proprietor and a thief who tried to walk away with a box of silk bandkerchiefs. The thief is under arrest, and says his name is Mark He entered the store while the woman was Poole. He entered the store while the woman was alone. He picked up the box of handkerchiefs and started for the door. Mrs. Siminky headed him off and seized him. He struggled to get away, but she held on.

He saw the case was desperate, and began to kick and strike the woman. This did not force her to let go. The cries of the woman had attracted attention, and seeing that arrest was almost certain, the fellow began to bite her. He sank his teeth into her hands, but she held on.

Poole will be tried on the double charge of robbery and mayben.

in a bad way. At the offices of the company to-day'it was stated that the membership had been day'it was stated that the membership had been transferred to the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, to take effect January 1, but that the latter will not assume the payment of death losses outstanding and unpaid up to that time, which now, so far as considered legal, amount to \$14,000. To pay these claims there is \$3,000 cash assets and what may be realized from the assessment now called. It is hoped to pay about 50 per cent of these claims, but salaries due, amounting to \$4,508.90, will not be paid at all. There are 1,130 members. Those who pay their assessment will be admitted into the Chicago Guaranty. Up to the last call, it is stated, all death losses, except those in dispute, had been paid in full.

Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The title to the land on or close to which stand the Board of Trade, on or close to which stand the Boats of Stand Pacific Hotel and other Chicago buildings is claimed by a washerwoman's daughter. In 1845 Mrs. Kennedy, a widow, who had come West from Pennsylvania, left Lockport, Ill., for Dubuque County to take up a claim. Reaching Chicago on her way, she found it a thriving town and put her boys to work as teamsters, while she found employment as a washerwoman. She prospered and invested in property in a tract along the river, then known as "the Sands." She also invested later in tax titles, and acquired a large amount of property at titles, and acquired a large amount of property along. Water-st., Market-st., and in the present along of Trade district. She came to Dubuque in 1857, after selling part of her Chicago property for \$50,000. It is now alleged that her daughter, Mrs. Catherine D. Suilivan, of Meileray, Dubuque County, is the rightful owner-Mrs. Kennedy being dead-of property in Chicago worth over \$1,000,00, which Mrs. Kennedy's agent transferred without her authority or knowledge, and that four Chicago lawyers recently called upon Mrs. Sullivan with an offer to compromise, which she declined.

"colored Archer" has become fat in the last two years, and any attempted reduction ir flesh would be a menace to health and even life. Being inde-pendent in fortune, he feels like retiring and spend-ing the remainder of his days in ease. Few jockeys have ever had greater records in the raddle in this country than has fallen to the share of Murohy.

STARVATION IN BROOKLYN

A STARTLING SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER MAHONEY

THE PRIEST TELLS OF PERSONAL VISITS TO HOMES WHERE THERE IS NO BREAD, AND

DENOUNCES THE MEN WHO HAVE CAUSED THE CLOSING OF FAC-

of Our Lady of Good Counsel, on Putnam-ave., near Ralph-ave., Brooklyn, caused a decided sen-

his startling reference to the actual cases of vation at present existing in that city. Together with his assistant priests, he has, during the las ish. He personally inspected more than half the to the congregation. Ascending the altar steps during every mass he graphically pictured cases of hunger and destitution of which he had

been an eve-witness. Hundreds of families are starving, and, unless re-lief comes, and that speedily, the results will be appalling to contemplate. I have seen strong men. steady and industrious, actually begging for bread to feed their starving children. For months they have been out of employment. There is no work

use such language. I have invariably held that actual want and poverty are caused by the people themselves, and that they are shiftless, spendthrifts or drunkards. This time it is different. Good honest families are feeling it. The little they managed to save in times past has disappeared, and as a result, in many homes this morning there is not as much as a loaf of bread.

"Woe to the men who have brought this about A blight seems to have fallen upon the country and for no apparent reason. There is no panic

have the money bags tied up will not loosen the strings.

"What has caused this condition?—the tricks of the bloodhounds who call themselves men, in order to crush the unfortunate tolier they have closed up factories and mfils. Industries have been crushed, production curtailed, so that prices may be forced up. No one feels this more than the workman. He is made to feel it so that next year he will be glad to take whatever wages the bloodhounds are willing to offer him.

"Every dollar we had," continued Father Mahoney, feelingly, "every cent we collected, day after day, during the past week has been spent to relieve the actual wants of the moment. The women attached to the church—the Sewing Society and the St. Vincent de Paul members—have done all that they could, but the tide of poverty is so great that they cannot fight it back. Neither do the Charity Commissioners seem able to deal with the distress."

the Charity Commissioners seem able to deal with the distress.

"I want you to give every cent you can," he said, "to prevent hundreds dying from starvation. I do not appeal to the rich. I am afraid it would be useless. I want it from those who need all they have for themselves, but who also know what it is to want, spare a little, and show the world how the poor can help the poor in the hour of adversity. I use the words they used to me, "For the love of God, help us, we are starving." "I have only to repeat, give what you can willingly, and give it quickly, or it may be too late." The Rev. Father Mahoney has the reputation of being one of the most conservative priests in Brooklyn. For that reason his language created considerable excitement, and afterward the congregation gathered in groups outside the church to discuss it.

GLOOMY REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE CENTRAL TAROR PEDERATION HERE-UNION

MEN IELE.

Gloom has pervaded all the recent meetings of

week reports have been received from the various appeared in any of these reports. For years it has been the custom of the central labor bodies of other about to occur, which was explanation enough to labor bedies been the central bodies here of the condition of affairs in the various trades. Of late these official reports have become more and more gloomy. Yesterday the Central Labor Federation at its weekly meeting, at No. 6i East Fourth-at., received the Pittsburg Federation, concerning altars there.

Mr. Gesner, in describing the condition of workingmen in that city, gave a few sad figures. He said that since last July there had been three general reductions in wages in all the trades. These From 1889 until last July the puddlers in the Pittsburg foundries had been getting \$5.50 a ton. They have recently been cut down to \$5. Out of this each puddler has been obliged to pay a helper. Referring to the green glass workers, Mr. Gesner said that at least one-half of them had been "laid offt." From July 15 to October 22 they had been working under a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. The United States Glass Company, the largest company in the country, was working on half-time. At the door of the American Iron and Steel Works 600 idle men wait every morning for work. Many of these were in need of food that they could not buy. There are, Mr. Gesner says, about 12,000 plate-glass workers out of employment. He sams up the situation in and about Pittsburg by referring to the \$0-per cent reduction which has been announced at the Carnegie mills.

The Piano Makers' and Clgar Makers' unions of this city reported that 70 per cent of their members were out of work. The Furriers' Union reported that its members would be dide during the next six months. These unions asked for help for their members. A committee was appointed to raise money to assist the most deserving cases.

Thirty-ainth-st., 1,473 Broadway, 527 Amsterdam-ave., 169 East Sixty-third-st. and 165 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. President Robert W. de Forest says: "There are three classes who need help. First, the homeless tramps, vagabonds and professional beggars, the true way to help whom is to force them into the workhouse, where they will be fed, clothed, male to work and kept from drunkenness for three or four months. Seconda, people with homes and families, who ask for help, but would not get it from free meals, in order to help whom the society must receive generous contributions. Third, men and women who have never asked help from strangers, and who would die with their children before doing so. These people suffer most, and no expense of money or thought should be spared in helping them. Glying free meals without previous investigation will help no one, but serve to attract great numbers of idle and vicious persons to our city."

TO ESTABLISH COAL STATIONS

food and fuel for the unemployed, it was decided to begin to collect money for the destitute mill operatives to-day. It was reported that hundreds were in need of immediate relief. Coal stations will be established in all of the wards of the city.

the following receipts for the week ending Decem-ber 15: "A Friend," \$6; "A Friend," \$1; Mrs. F. G. Shaw, \$100; Cyrus J. Lawrence, \$10; Mrs. J. Fine Spahr, \$10; E. C. Oakman, \$250; S. S. Minturn, \$100; Spanr, 10; E. C. Oakman, 420; S. S. Annie Stone, 150; Y. M. U. Society for Ethical Culture, 110; "G. F. F.," 15; F. W. Moulton, 110; T. M. Lowene, 15; "H. P.," 110; H. S. Fechhelmer, 150; "C. F. W.," 15; "B. B.," 130; John Terry, Jr., 110; "T." \$25; Chester Griswold, \$10; Warren Beach, \$5; "R." \$100; A. Everest Vanderpoel, \$100; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, \$100; A. L. Willis, \$5; "E. B.," \$25; Mrs. Beebe, 110; W. Bayard Cutting, \$100; "C. F.," \$25; Ellen W. Cleske, \$5; Theodore A. Kohn & Son, \$10; Caroline T. Hecker, \$30; B. S. Minturn, \$25; Charles

\$50; Charles E. Merrill, \$10; D. Kelly, \$10; Frank Moss, \$5; William Reichman, \$20; George A. Clark & Brother, \$50; Passavant & Co., \$25; Grace T. Wells, \$20; Mrs. Louisa Builer, \$10; "C. W. G., \$5; Miss Helena Flint, \$50; "C. A. K.," \$25; "C. L. K.," \$10; total, \$1,65; Disbursements: Expenses of management, \$74,25; manufacturing account, \$101.40; street sweeping account, \$439; total, \$514.65; balance on hand, \$2,140.45, out of a grand total received to date of \$3,711.

RELIEF MEASURES IN PASSAIC COUNTY. TRYING TO OFFSET SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE WILSON BILL'S THREAT IN

cal faith met in the City Hall of Paterson, N. J., on Friday night to devise means to relieve the spread distress caused by the shutting down business life of the city embodied in the Wilson nt, and a general discussion of the situation ocrat, suggested that a committee ask manufacturers to reopen their mills and factories and employ workmen, even at a loss, if necessary, in order to enable the poor to tide over the winter. He said that the breweries of the city, though only doing one-third of their usual business, were keeping on their employes and giving them five

The following committee on public relief was appointed: Dean McNulty, the Rev. Harvey Wood, the Rev. J. H. Robinson, the Rev. H. E. Nies, the Rev. I. P. Whelan, the Rev. J. B. Church, the Rev. Dr. Magle, the Rev. A. A. Wanderer Henry Doherty, John C. Vandervoort, Benjamin Eastwood, P. H. Shields, J. W. Ferguson, Joseph McCrystal, William Strange, Francis Scott, W. O. Fayerweather, Colonel S. V. S. Muzzy and John J.

McCrystal, William Strange, Francis Scott, W. O. Faperweather, Colonel S. V. S. Muzzy and John J. Brown. Contributions of money to buy food are solicited, and it is understood that the Board of Aldermen will start the list with \$10,000. It is believed that the large wholesale meat-dealers will self food to the committee at cost.

Business embarrassments continue to be among the principal incidents of the day in Paterson and Passale. Another monster mass-meeting was held in Paterson during the last week—this time by employés of the Dolphin Jute Mills, which shut down nime days ago, 1.500 employés being thrown out of work. The meeting sent a remonstrance against the Wilson bill to Washington.

Last Monday night the Passale Democratic County Committee passed resolutions approving the Wilson bill. This action is supposed to have been inspired by William B. Gourley, the Democratic 'boss,' and its effect has been seriously impaired by the action of the Paterson Board of Trade, which, on Tuesday night, passed resolutions strongly approving the McKinley Tariff law. Mr. Gourley's life has been made miserable all the week by repeated invitations and challenges, asking him to call meetings of the workingmen supposed to favor the Wilson bill.

The prevailing depression has tangled up the

and shelter, was sent to jail for five months on Priday.

J. R. Morris, of the Passaic Gospel Mission, has started a woodyard at the mission-house in Passaic-st., and can accommodate thirty people a night in the bedrooms. Sick people are taken care of whether they work or not, but those in good health have to earn their food and lodging.

A DISAPPOINTED DUELLIST.

ARMAND JACOBY WAITED IN VAIN FOR HIS ADVERSARY.

APTAIN NICOLAS, WITH WHOM HE WAS TO

AROUND FOR THREE HOURS-MUCH GLOWING ARDOR, BUT NO BLOOD.

to witness a duel yesterday morning in the double s the salle d'armes of Armand Jacoby, the fencing master of the New-York Athletic Club. There were perhaps twenty swordsmen alto-An atmosphere of unusual expectancy hung racks along the walls seemed to wear a sinister the state of trade. Not one encouraging word has look, while the carefully marked floor and the appeared in any of these reports. For years it has half-shaded windows spoke of the something

> ow tones of blades and duels of old and of meetings on the field of honor as it existed fifty years ago. Among them were Frederic R. Cou-New-York Fencers' Club; Mr. Bradley, of Troop A, and a number of New-York Athletic Club men.

> He was all ready, nerved to the tension of thrust and parry. He declared that he was perfectly composed, perfectly confident, perfectly easy; nevertheless he paced back and forth across the ned floor of his hall of arms and looked often Jacoby is a Frenchman of medium stature, with the master of arms at the New-York Fencers' Club. He was a swordsman of repute and a Maîtres d'Armes, the Académie d'Armes and ther schools of fencing in Paris. In accepting

Mattres d'Armes, the Académie d'Armes and other schools of fencing in Paris. In accepting the position at the Fencers' Club he deprived one Captain Hippolyte Nicolas of the place, ever since which time the Captain has been wanting to "stick" M. Jacoby.

It was to look for Captain Nicolas that M. Jacoby went so often to the window yesterday morning; and it was for the coming of Captain Nicolas that the swordsmen assembled in the salle d'armes in Forty-fourth-st, were waiting; for M. Jacoby had said that he would consent to fight the Nicolas man (M. Jacoby says Nicolas is not a captain) in his salle if he would show himself there yesterday anorning.

M. Jacoby was equipped in a tight-fitting, padded suit of white linen, and was in prime condition for a duel. There were two or three pairs of duelling blades at one side of the room, which had been taken from their racks and which also were in prime condition for use. The men from the athletic clubs and "the Fencers" too were just spoiling for the fray.

But M. Jacoby couldn't fight alone.

"I told you he ez one coward," he said, shrugging his shoulders and looking at the assembled gentlemen. He will not come—he ez ze great coward—he can blow verry great—but he will nevare fight."

The men had waited three hours; it was 1 o'clock; Nicolas had not appeared. Jacoby went to the window to look a last time for his man. There was no one in sight, Then he came back across the marked floor, hung up the duelling blades, shrugged his shoulders and said again: "You ze—he is one coward, he will nevare fight."

Captain Nicolas could not be found yesterday at the New-York Fencers' Association in East at the New-York Fencers' A

fight."
Captain Nicolas could not be found yesterday at the New-York Fencers' Association in East Forty-fith-st., where he has his headquarters. The place was locked and there was not even a bell on the door to announce visitors.

Denver, Col., Dec. 17 .- The police of Denver are

receiving the execration of the local press because of the number of bold crimes committed in this city of late. Not a day passes but one or more "holdups." burglarles and sanibagging attacks are re-ported to the police, and no arrests of importance are made. The police magistrate, a member of the People's party, comes in for a large share of the blame. He repeatedly releases criminals because the charges are not explicit enough to suit his in-terpretation of the law. The following note, sent by one "Bat" Kavanaugh to a confederate in Omaha, which was found by the Omaha police in Omaha, which was found by the Omaha police in searching a thief, explains how the city of Denver

appears to that class:

Come on to Denver right away.

The harvest is good here and we are in clover. Business is a little dull now, but grafting is good and it will get better when the holidays come. Bring the rest of the gang with you.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE WASHED AWAY. Utica, Dec. 17.—The three-span bridge on the Adi-rondack Railroad at Poland has been carried away by a flood. Trains will not be running for severe!

DEMOCRATS AGAINST WILSON

THEY SAY HIS TARIFF BILL MUST BE

IF IT IS NOT, THEY WILL JOIN WITH THE RE-PUBLICANS TO DEFEAT IT-CHARLES D. HAINES GIVES THEIR REASONS.

Ways and Means Committee, spent to-day, as he has spent all his spare time for the past week. working on the majority report on the tariff bill. The report will be laid before the Democratic members of the committee at Mr. Wilson's approbation of Mr. Wilson's confrères it will be presented to the full committee at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The report will not be as voluminous as that which accompanied the Mills bill or the McKinley bill. It will outline the changes that have been made in the more reasons therefor and the anticipated effect of the changes. The remaining data at hand will be held in reserve to be incorporated in the chairafter the bill is taken up in the House. The opening speech on the Republican side will be made by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, Ex-Speaker Reed will close the debate for the Republicans, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, will probably perform a similar service for the Demo-

Some Democratic members representing manufacturing districts, finding the caucus postponed within which they deemed they could constituents, are now speaking out of meeting. Among these is Charles D. Haines, of Kinderhook, N. Y., who represents the counties of is situated the thriving manufacturing city of Troy. Mr. Haines has been heard to say:

"If the Wilson tariff bill is not amended so as to protect our great industries, I believe that enough Democrats will join with the Republicans in opposing it to insure its defeat." Then he added: "A number of dissatisfied Democrats, as you know, held an informal conference cussed. After some of those present had expressed their objections to the bill, and had given the names of many others who were similarly dissatisfied, I reached the conclusion that the bill would be beaten in the House if they were not placated."

"What is your objection to the Wilson bill?"

Mr. Haines was asked.
"It is un-Democratic. It is not in accord with the principles of tariff reform. It is not in harmony with our party platform. It will create a deficit of upward of \$70,000,000. It protects some industries at the expense of others. It is, in other words, a protection bill that does not protect." cussed. After some of those present had ex-

"What kind of a measure do you gentlemen

"We want a bill that will not create a deficit; one that will be just to all concerned, which this bill is not. You would be surprised at the senti-ments expressed by some of our Democratic members. The Mills bill or the tariff bill of 1883 would be preferred by them."

A PROTEST FROM THE HAT MAKERS. The Silk and Fur Hat Finishers' Trade Associa-

tion, an organization representing thousands of wilson bill relating to fur felt hats, and asking that Congress shall not interfere with the tariff on manufactured hats. The letter earnestly requests the Senator from New-York to oppose the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill. In giving its reasons, the association writes:

"A reduction of futy on manufactured fur felt hats from 55 per cent to 30 per cent would simply mean paralysis to this branch of American industry, would close most of the large fur and felt hat manufacturies in the country and throw thousands of workmen out of employment."

and the Smith Pottery Works, at Tarrytown, will resume work to-day on full time, and with a full force of men. This will give employment to at least 700 men.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New-Britain, Conn., Dec. 17.—Father Tierney denies the rumor that he has been appointed to the Bishopric of the Hartford diocese.

Lambertville, N. J., Dec. 17.—81. John's Roman Catholic Church was the scene of a pretty ceremony this afternoon, when the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, administered the rite of confirmation to about 109 young men and women, ranging in age from eight to twenty years. The confirmation is the result of a two-week's mission just ended, and which was under the leadership of the Jesuit Fathers. under the leadership of the Jesuit Pathers.

Cape May, N. J., Dec. 17.—The life-saving crew this afternoon boarded the abandoned coal barge, Lizzle H. The barge is sunken with a cargo of lee on Mecray Shoais. She went ashore yesterday in the dense fog. The crew was taken off whea the barge went ashore. It is thought the barge will be saved when the ice in her hold melts.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 17.—Robbers ransacked St. Andrews's Cathedral Friday night. The silver service of the altar and the contents of two poor boxes were taken. The thieves concealed them-selves in the church during the day and were locked in at night.

A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION MORTGAGED. St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was yesterday forced to mortgage its personal property, including the zoological collection, to raise \$5,000 to apply on overdue salaries. The real estate, consisting of some mortgage and the personal effects had to res to this last call. The association is still without president, and none of the Board of Directors will accept the post, which has gone begging. There is no income from the property, which is valued at \$1,000,000, and it would no doubt be placed on the market if there was more demand for real estate. Altogether the outlook is not bright for an institution which has been the pride and glory of the city and State for many years.

FOR SILVER AND AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 17.—In this morning's issue of a local paper, Joseph F. Johnson, president of the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, announces himself a candidate for the Democratic announces himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He is a free silver advocate and an anti-Cleveland man. He is the first man to announce himself, and it is now almost conceded he will get the nomination, as it is not believed Congressman Oates cares for the leadership of what bears signs of becoming the bitterest campaign in the history of the State. Johnson stands closer than any man to the Kolb-Populist combination in his views.

SUED BY THE GENERAL ELECTRIC.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 17.—An attachment suit by the General Electric Company against the City Ejectric Street Railway Company was begun yesterday in the Pulaski Circuit Court. The suit involves the legality of claims aggregating nearly \$300,000 against the railway company, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 17.—It is reported that Waddingham, a Western sporting man, has leased the Montezuma Hotel, at the Hot Springs, and that he will make of it a second Monte Carlo. This hotel was built by the Atchison road at great expense for the purpose of giving its patrons a comfortable stopping place on the overland tour to California, but has never been run at a profit as a winter resort. Waddingham tried to secure a lease of a hotel at Gienwood Springs, Col., for this purpose some years ago.

THE FATE OF A MISSING HEIR LEARNED.

Galena, Ill., Dec. II.—The mystery of the hears to N. B. Richardson's \$1,000,000 estate, was cleared up yesterday by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Osborne, of Peoria, who said that on being released from a rebel priscn in 1865, Theodore had started home on the steamer Vulcan. It blew up above Memphis and Richardson was drowned.